

THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

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NO. 43.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT JASPER,
DUBOIS COUNTY, INDIANA, BY
CLEMENT DOANE.

OFFICE.—IN COURIER BUILDING ON
WEST MAIN STREET.

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For Township officers, each \$1 00
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For District, Circuit, or State, 5 00

BRUNO BUETTNER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
And Notary Public,
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois and Perry
Counties, Indiana. July 19, '69.

Clement Doane,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will attend promptly to any business entrusted to
him in any of the courts of Dubois county. Office
in the Courier Building, on West Main street.

G. T. B. Carr,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois and adjoining
counties. Office on the South side of the Public Square.
Sept. 20, '68.

D. Q. DEBRULER. **W. A. TRAYLOR.**
DEBRULER & TRAYLOR,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW.
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining
counties. Particular attention given to collections.
March 20, '69.

MALOTT, COBB & SCHAFER.
Attys at Law.
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in Courts of Dubois
County.

Special attention given to the
Collection of Claims.

April 17, '68.

F. HANN & CO.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION

MERCHANTS.

TROY, IND.

DEALERS IN
Produce, Barley, Oats and Lime.

Lower Wharf-Boat Proprietors.

TROY, INDIANA.

Sept. 30, '67-68.

Reilly, Barger & Ferreback.

Carpenters

AND

CABINET MAKERS

CORNER OF WEST AND McDONALD STREETS
JASPER, INDIANA

FURNITURE

Will give prompt attention to putting
up buildings in the best style
and are always ready to make con-
tracts for work.

Cabinet making of all kinds promptly
attended to, and a general assort-
ment of the best furniture kept on hand, and for sale at
reasonable prices. Give us a call at John Ruchart's for-
mer stand.
Jan. 29, '69.

UNION BAKERY

AND

CONFECTIONERY,

BY

GOTTLIEB SCHOTTNER.

On East Main Street, directly in front of the Court
House, Jasper, Ind. Good bread and cakes always
on hand. Baking done for Weddings and parties on short
notice, and warranted satisfactory. Confectionery, Nuts
and fruits for sale. Patronage respectfully solicited.
Aug. 4, '69.

JASPER & SHOALS!

MAIL EXPRESS & STAGE ROUTE

A. STEINHAUSER

U. S. Contractor for the Shoals and Jasper Mail Ex-
press Route, respectfully informs the public, that
he will run a good hack, with an excellent team, and a
reliable driver, and is prepared to convey passengers and
express matter between the Ohio and Mississippi Rail-
road at Shoals, and Jasper, or way places, on the route,
on the most reasonable terms. Passengers going East
will find this the cheapest, as well as most pleasant route,
at all times, as they save several miles travel. Person-
sending or receiving expressage of any kind may depend
on having it carefully handled, and promptly and safely
delivered. His stage leaves Jasper every Friday morning
at 7 o'clock, and arrives at Shoals in time to connect with
the railroad train either way; returning leaves Shoals
at 7 o'clock.
October 15th - 1869.

[Original.]

Autumn.

BY AUSTIN.

Autumn leaves are lying
'Neath the trees to-day;
Flowers that bloomed are dying—
Yielding to decay.

Where the air was fragrant—
Fragrant with perfume,
Now 'tis still and stagnant—
Gone the flower's bloom.

Forms that bloomed in beauty,
They no more are here;
Tears will fall—'tis duty—
For the "ones so dear."

Love them still—forever,
And in Memory's urn
Cherish them, as ever,
Though they'll ne'er return.

Summer—'tis the life-time
We in pleasure spend;
Autumn—'tis a death chime,
To its voice we bend.

Official Abuse—Inhuman Negligence or Mismanagement at the Insane Hospital.

The Legislature makes ample provision for what are known as the State Charities—the Hospital for the Insane, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and the Institute for the Blind—and it is no fault of the tax payers of Indiana if any thing should be lacking for the comfort, the restoration of reason, or the education of their unfortunate and to be pitied inmates. The people, by an overwhelming majority, provided for the erection of these State Charities and the support of their occupants by constitutional enactment, and the intent of the people thus expressed has been faithfully carried out by the different legislatures that have assembled since the adoption of the present Constitution. From year to year the most ample appropriations have been made for the care of the afflicted occupants of these institutions, so that neglect on the part of the managers must be regarded as inhuman, if it can not be made criminal in the eyes of the law.

We understand from reliable parties that the inmates of the Insane Asylum suffered from cold during the past winter and even by the inclement weather of this season thus far, from the failure of those in charge of the Institution to supply the means of heating it. What excuse can be given by the Managers of the Insane Asylum for this gross neglect? Has iron and coal become so costly that the State can not afford to procure heating apparatus sufficient to warm the buildings, and make the inmates comfortable? Has the management become so corrupt that the "ring" must make a few hundred dollars by allowing poor, demented beings to suffer the pangs of cold, rather than lessen profits by compelling faithful contractors to fulfill awarded contracts?

We certainly have no disposition to publish, unnecessarily, matters that will reflect upon the State Government in the management of her benevolent institutions, but a sense of duty, not only to those who suffer, but to the people, compels us to make public the following facts:

About the 20th of November, 1868, the then managers of the Insane Hospital made a contract for two new steam boilers, to be ready for use three weeks thereafter, for heating the Institution. This was before the north wing was finished, and these boilers were not intended to be used in the heating of that portion of the Hospital. About the time that the new boilers should have been placed in position, according to contract, the foreman of the contracting establishment visited the Hospital to make the measurement for the work, and we understand he coolly told the officer in charge of the building that the iron for making the boilers had just been ordered, and that probably they would be furnished by the first of January ensuing. His judgment proved correct, for the boilers were not ready for use until the first week in January, and then they had to be pitched after one week's service, finally proving to be utterly worthless. In the meantime another establishment was requested to furnish one large boiler, which it did in one week's time, and that boiler was the main dependence for heating the institution during the whole of last winter. With the completion of the new wing, or addition to the Hospital, increased heating facilities became necessary, and a contract was awarded to the firm first named, that had failed on their contract, in May or June, to furnish four boilers to be ready for use by the first of October. This contract failed as the first did. Two of the boilers were delivered by the 26th of October, and the other two are not yet ready for use. We are informed that the two furnished are insufficient to warm the building, and during the recent cold weather such of the poor inmates as had sufficient will left to remain in bed or too little to get out did not suffer from cold, but the others did.

Where the responsibility for this con-

dition of affairs? What motive for this gross neglect of duty, nay, for the inhumanity that such conduct exhibits? Is it neglect, or stupidity, or indifference, or cupidity? Either of these reasons would be sufficient, not only for severe censure, but for the Governor, one of whose duties is to see the laws faithfully executed, to interpose and remedy the evils complained of. If, however, the will of the managers of the State Charities is supreme, if the State officers have no right to interfere, then the finger of scorn should be pointed at the men, if men they may be called, who can be guilty of such gross inhumanity. The poor insane patients are powerless to remedy the wrongs that may be done them. Their complaints, if they had the opportunity to complain, would be treated as the suggestions or raving of minds diseased. But the poor creatures are prisoners. They are the mercy of their keepers. And if those who have charge of them are inhuman, who is there to care for or pity them? Reason dethroned, whether by the visitation of Providence, or individual indiscretions or folly, the poor sufferer is thus doubly punished. And what suffering more acute than that of hunger or cold? Not the wealth of an Astor or a Stewart would induce any humane or Christian man to rest under such a charge, especially when the remedy was at command, and we hardly know where to limit the censure that should be applied to an individual, under such circumstances, who could go to his own warm room, or lay down upon his comfortable bed, with the knowledge that several hundred poor insane persons, who should have had his care and heartfelt sympathy, were shivering and chattering from cold, day after day and the long nights, from his neglect or cupidity.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

"Six Scenes in the Life of a Country Doctor," is the latest sensation in the HEARTH AND HOME, received at this office yesterday. It's laughable.

Couldn't be Stopped.

The Western Rural gets off the following good joke on church organs. It says:

Organs in the churches have become very fashionable of late. In almost every church you go into you will find one of these instruments. A friend of ours, who lives in a neighboring village, related to us an amusing incident which occurred in their church.

He said to be in fashion, they must have an organ. The congregation could not afford to pay an organist, so they got a self-acting organ, a compact in instrument well suited for the purpose and constructed to play forty tunes.

The sexton had instructions how to set it going, and how to stop it; but unfortunately, he forgot the latter part of his business; and after singing the first four verses of a hymn before the sermon the organ could not be stopped, and continued playing two verses more; then, just as the clergyman completed the words, "let us pray," the organ clicked, and started another tune.

The sexton and others continued their exertions to find the spring, but no one could put a stop to it; so they got four stout men in the church to shoulder the perverse instrument, and they carried it down the aisle of the church, playing away, into the church-yard, where it continued clicking and playing until the whole forty tunes were finished.

Light Railways in England.

The remarkable success of the Portmadoc and Festiniog Railway in Wales is attracting much attention among railway and scientific men in England. The RAILWAY NEWS says of it: "This is a little line in North Wales, which was originally constructed for the purpose of acting as a tramway for slate and stone from the hills of Merionethshire to the sea-shore. It is now being used as a regular good and passenger line. The chief peculiarity in its construction is that the gauge is only two feet broad. Hence, though the line runs through a very difficult country, the expense of construction and working are so small that the traffic yields the enormous revenue of thirty per cent. The reason is simply enough. It is because the proportion between the dead weight and paying weight is so much less than upon other railways. The engine and tender upon this line weigh about ten tons, against forty tons upon the wider gauge of other lines. Instead of a first-class carriage weighing seven and a half tons, to carry thirty-two passengers, and representing nearly five hundred of dead weight for every passenger, the carriages on the Festiniog weigh only thirty hundred, for twelve passengers, and two and a half hundred for each person carried.

DIVORCES.—At the last term of our Court of Common Pleas, (last week,) five divorces were granted by the court.

In one case, the lady was married the next evening after the divorce was granted; and would have been married the same evening if the Clerk's fees had been forth coming.—Paoli Eagle.

The Public Debt.

The public debt statement made public yesterday shows a reduction in the debt of \$7,633,882 75 for the month of October—making a total decrease since Grant's inauguration of \$62,320,070 65. This is what honesty and economy are doing.—(Evansville Journal.)

The above is but a rebash of what the more prominent Mongrel organs have said; and it is effectually answered by son, Dr. Lorenzo y Carmo, of Rio Janeiro, well known by servants for his remarkable works on electricity applied to physiology, his surgical skill and his success in autoplasmic operations, obtained permission to profit by this event, in order to experiment on the power of electricity, and to illustrate its analogy with some of the phenomena of life.

The numerous experiments hitherto attempted have been made on the head and trunk separately. Dr. Lorenzo y Carmo's design was, if possible, to unite the head to the neck after decapitation. After the heads of the two criminals fell within a few minutes of each other into the same basket—first that of Carlines, then that of Aveiro. Immediately after this second execution, a compression was effected by a pupil of Dr. Lorenzo, on the carotid arteries of one of the heads so as to stop the hemorrhage. The body was then placed on a bed already prepared, and Dr. Lorenzo stuck the head as exactly as possible on the section, and kept it in that position. The cells of a powerful electric pile were applied to the base of the neck and on the breast. Under this influence, as in former experiments, the respiratory movements were at once perceptible. As the blood which penetrated in abundance through the surface of the scar, threatened to stop the passage of air, Dr. Lorenzo had recourse to tracheotomy. Respiration then ensued regularly. The head was fastened to the body by stitches and by a special apparatus. The physiologist wished to ascertain for how long a time this appearance of life could thus be artificially maintained.

His astonishment was great when he saw that at the end of two hours not only did respiration still continue under the influence of the electric current, but that circulation had even resumed a certain regularity. The pulse beat feebly but sensibly. The experiment was continued without intermission. At the end of sixty-two hours it was evident to the astonishment of every one that a process of electrization had commenced on the lips of the section. A little later signs of life manifested themselves spontaneously in the head and limbs; and then deprived of motion. At this moment the director of the prison, arriving for the first time in the experiment room, observed that by a singular mistake due to the haste of the operation, the head of Carlines had been taken for that of Aveiro, and had been applied to the body of the latter. The experiment was continued notwithstanding. Three days later the respiratory movements re-produced themselves, and electricity was suppressed. Dr. Lorenzo y Carmo and his assistants were stupefied, frightened at a result so unexpected, and at the power of an agent which, in their hands, had restored life to a body whose right to exist the law had forfeited.

The learned surgeon, who had only had in view a physiological experiment, employed all his skill to continue this work, which science, aided against all expectation by nature, had so singularly commenced. He assisted the progress of electrization, which progressed under the most favorable conditions. By means of esophagian probe liquid nourishment was introduced into the stomach. At the end of about three months the electrization was complete, motion, though still difficult, became more and more extended. At length, at the end of seven months and a half, Aveiro-Carnes was able to rise and walk, feeling only a slight stiffness in the neck, and a feebleness in the limbs.

An Intelligent Official.
The Raleigh, North Carolina, "Sentinel" publishes the following which, it says, is a VERBIM copy of a notice of a sale, posted by a constable on the Court-House door of an adjoining county:
"NOTICE
Will be sold next Tuesday was a week at John Eugh's sickle miles on Holly rode won boss 4 year ole. Won cow and calf.
One silver spurne.
One sow with pips by me.
G. Imbles."

There are 609,365 children between the ages of 6 and 21 years in the State of Indiana.
Since the first of last January, forty-nine buildings have been put up and completed in Worthington.
We hope to grow old, and yet we fear old age; that is, we are willing to live and afraid to die.
Nothing can be well done that is done in a hurry, except—catching fleas.
Labor lost—An organ-grinder playing at the door of a deaf and dumb asylum.

The Evansville Courier thus illustrates the advantages of railways:

"In 1850 Evansville had a population of six thousand, and the value of property as assessed for taxes was in round numbers one million six hundred thousand dollars. In 1854 the Crawfordsville road was completed to Terre Haute. Mark the result. The population had increased two thousand, or 33 per cent., and the value of property as assessed for taxation, was two million six hundred thousand dollars, or nearly 75 per cent!"

STEAMBOAT.—A man by the name of Sours is building a steamboat on White river, a short distance above the upper landing, and has it nearly completed. The length of the craft is 105 feet by 20 feet beam. He designs to run the boat in White river. Mr. Sours has been at work nearly two years on the boat, and has done all the work himself, even to the engine, he made nearly every part on a blacksmith's forge. Mr. Sours certainly deserves to succeed. We hope he may.—Petersburg Press.

A lady who had her front teeth filled was "mortified before company," one day, by her little niece, who, on seeing the gold filling shining as the lady smiled, gravely remarked, "Aunt Mary, I wish I had copper-toed teeth like yours."